

It is questionable whether more good things could be put in one sentence than are found in the following resolution of the New York Republican Convention. "We are for the union of the nation and the just rights of the States, for the reconciliation and enduring harmony of all sections, for the inviolate preservation of the results of the war, and the constitutional rights of every citizen; for grateful recognition of the brave soldiers of the Republic; for thorough retrenchment and reform; for the unsparing pursuit, exposure and punishment of public frauds and official dishonesty, for the elevation of the public service, and pure and efficient government; for maintaining unimpaired the national credit and honor; for a sound currency of coin, or paper convertible into coin; and for common schools absolutely free from sectarian influence."

The Daily Bulletin, of New York, says that President Grant has suffered many things of late through the indiscretions or misfortunes of friends and relations. "Some of these misdeeds were trivial, all of them foolish, and some of them important and disgraceful. He intrusted a very large part of his property, which is not near as great as people think it is, to one of his esteemed relatives, and the doings of his friends so intrusted, almost threw him into bankruptcy. He does not live in the style he did, nor go into any extravagancies, because his salary is monthly used to help pay up debt, that his friends contracted for him."

On the 1st of January, 1869, the debt of New York city was \$36,293,929. This was the accumulation of many years, about \$16,000,000 of it having been contracted for war purposes. In 1869 the Tammany ring obtained control of the city, and held full and undisputed sway for over two years. In September, 1871, when the ring was broken, the city debt amounted to \$97,287,525—in other words, in the space of two years and eight months the Democratic party, through the Tammany ring, robbed the city of \$60,991,596. But this is not all. On being expelled from power the ring left a legacy of outstanding obligations, in the way of unfinished and pending contracts and accrued debts, amounting to about \$30,000,000 more, so that for the brief period of the rule of this political banditti the tax paying citizens were compelled to assume an increase in their debt of about \$91,000,000. Of such is the kingdom of Democracy.

St. LOUIS AND SIBERIA.

A St. Louis firm, Messrs. Gorard & Allen & Co., last week shipped ten car loads of machinery via the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, Kansas City and Council Bluffs and Central Pacific Railroads for San Francisco, from whence it will be transported to Nicholaevsk, on the sea of Ochotsk, Siberia, by a steamship in waiting for it. This lot of machinery is for eight steamboats that are being built at Nicholaevsk by a Russian gentleman named P. J. Paholoff, who is engaged in steamboating on the Amoor River. His boats ply between the port at the mouth and Nektochinsk, a point opposite the Chinese line at the head of steamboat navigation, or a distance of 2,000 miles from the mouth of the river. These boats are used almost exclusively in the tea trade and will take cargoes of tea up to Nicholaevsk, on the Ochotsk Sea, for shipment to San Francisco.

PETROLEUM VS. GAS.

The New York Shipping List, alluding to the substitution of petroleum for gas, which is progressing in different parts of the country, says:

Nowhere, probably, has the change been so extensive as in Brooklyn. As a consequence the stock of gas companies is steadily declining, with very little demand. The decline in Brooklyn gas stocks during the last week ranged from \$15 to \$20 per share, the current price being \$210 for the Brooklyn, \$100 for the Nassau, \$75 for the People's, \$70 for the Metropolitan, \$105 for the Citizens', and \$140 for Williamsburg. There is a proposition before the legislature to appoint an inspector of meters, another to reduce the price of gas to \$100 per cubic feet. The price of gas ought to be reduced and the quality improved. Gas coals are fully \$1.50 per ton cheaper than they were two or three years ago, and so labor, and if the companies had abated their demands in time, and been a little more courteous to their patrons, they might have retained most of the business which they are now losing every day.

QUEEN ISABELLA AT MMC. MACMAHON'S BALL.

Teresa Viele's Letter to New York expresses. I was, on the 9th inst., at the second great ball at the Palais d'Elysee given by Mme. de MacMahon, at Paris. The alterations and improvements which has been made in the distribution of the rooms of the palace made this ball even more brilliant than those heretofore given. La Marche de MacMahon received her guests in the usual hall. Marshal de MacMahon and a brilliant staff assisted her. After mid night she retired to another salon, where, in a semi circular alcove head of the room, were arranged seats for La Marche and Queen Isabella of Spain, one of the Infants, and the Princess de Bourbon, nee de Hamel, of Cuba, formerly well known in New York, and Milo, de MacMahon, were seated. A cord stretched half way across the room prevented a too near approach of the crowd to these royal ladies. Milo, de MacMahon was dressed in white silk, puffed and flounced, etc., with white tulle, looped up with white flowers, her whole person and coiffure dazzling with diamonds. Queen Isabella wore silvered guaze, trimmed with green grasses, and regal emeralds and diamonds on her neck, head and arms.

SINCE the crash of 1873 the country has been gradually getting back to the old ante-war state of things. The process is painful. It is hard to abandon high prices, and high living, and high style, and high speculation and come down to the ordinary plane of actual production. The refusal to do so is filling the land with a crowd of do-faulters, embezzlers, forgers, and the whole tribe of criminals who are driven forward by the love of inordinate gain. Speculation has been cut up by the roots. The waste of war, of extravagance, of unprofitable expenditure, is being slowly replaced by actual production. Roots, interest and taxes, are coming down. There is much suffering but the process is a healthy one and will ultimately restore the country to sound prosperity. Those who look back and sigh for the "good times" when two millions of men were cutting one another's throats, and wrenching the substance of the country at the rate of a million dollars a day, are looking and sighing in vain. Those who think the era of high prices, speculations and extravagance, can be inaugurated, are, happily for the country, mistaken. The process of the regeneration may be impeded, the revival of confidence may be postponed, the condition of incertitude and suffering may be prolonged, but the bubble that burst in '73 cannot be rebloated. The safety, prosperity and growth of the country lie in at once reaching the bottom, in utterly abandoning all the wild, visionary theories of creating wealth without labor, and rebuilding the shattered edifice of confidence upon the rock of productive industry.

GOVERNOR TILDEN, of New York, has not vouchsafed any explanation yet of his connection with the old Terre Haute and Alton railroad, by which he enriched himself and impoverished the stockholders. The facts have been already stated. Briefly, he, with one or two other persons who were appointed a committee to construct the road, appropriated about \$500,000 of the road's bonds in alleged payment for legal and other services. A large number of the swindled stockholders live in Illinois, and think it about time for Tilden to declare a dividend. If he goes to St. Louis as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, he will be very apt to hear of this transaction.

A centennial postpaid envelope has been designed by the postmaster general, to be sold only at the branch office, to be established on the centennial grounds. The stamp differs in design from the ordinary postage stamp. It is represented by a shield, bearing at top, and in a scroll, the words "United States Postage," beneath which is a mounted post-boy. Beneath this is an engine and postal car, and at the bottom of the shield, within the scroll, are the words "Three Cents." The dates, 1776 and 1876 are at the top and bottom of the shield respectively.

If the newspapers keep on with their aggravating descriptions of Mrs. Belknap's beauty and fascinating manners, we shall begin to secretly applaud the General for scattering \$20,000 to keep her in pin money. A fellow can't resist everything, you know. The debate in the House and the correspondents practically say, "Belknap couldn't help it. Any man would have done the same thing." And most of the talk leaves the impression that there's not a man in Washington who would not like to play Adams to Mrs. Belknap's Eve. The General is not so badly off, after all. He is still proprietor of that magnificent compound triumph of nature and art.—*Buffalo Express*.

This little incident in a Washington school of the 31st is worth preserving. "Yesterday as an invalid was being examined by Regan, Joff. Davis's Examiner-General, he fainted, whereupon the Democrats started the story that the knowledge he had of fraud actually frightened him. The fact is, he was one of the skeletons of a Union prisoner, delivered at Annapolis, who has never regained his strength, and being sick, the effort to reach the committee room brought on a hemorrhage."

TELEGRAPHIC.

PAT DYER.

His Evidence about the Pierrepont Letter.

Also his Story about Bell.

A TENNESSEE OUTRAGE

ANOTHER EXPRESS ROBBERY.

MISSISSIPPI FOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—District Attorney Dyer, in his testimony yesterday before the Select Committee investigating the whisky frauds, made a statement which the members of the committee regard as very important, to this effect. Mr. Dyer said that while the Grand Jury at St. Louis was in session, he discovered that one of the members of it, named Fox, who had formerly been Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Missouri, was supplying President Grant with information concerning everything that transpired in the jury-room. He expressed the opinion that Fox made use of his position to curry favor with the President, and that he prejudiced the President greatly against the officers of the Government at St. Louis. He said that Fox reported to the President with the evident purpose of destroying confidence in him, that he (Dyer) had taken the stand as a witness against Babcock while the question of preparing an indictment was being considered by the Grand Jury. Dyer said that this statement was true to this extent, that he did take the stand as a witness to identify the handwriting of Babcock to the Syph telegram, which was in evidence before the jury. When he did so this juror (Fox) asked whether he was giving sworn testimony, and he then took the oath as a witness, but he did not give any testimony for the consequences." Everybody knows what that meant.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

According to the Chicago Times, the bottom has apparently fallen out of Le Moyne's contest for Farwell's seat in Congress. Thorough sifting of all the points in controversy seems to have left the result dependent upon the forty-nine paper votes; and a careful review of authorities and precedents inclines the committee on elections to reject these votes, and thus leave Farwell undisturbed in his seat, as without them he will have from 12 to 15 majority.

The ten citizens of Baton Rouge, who received an ovation upon their return to New Orleans, were arrested by the United States Marshal on a charge of conspiracy to prevent a United States officer from the discharge of his duty, and been released on \$5,000 bail each. This confirms the idea we entertained when we wrote on Friday, giving the evident significance of the incident. The ten southern heroes had been members of a committee to inform a parish judge and revenue collector that he must leave the city and abandon his office, or they "would not be responsible for the consequences." Everybody knows what that meant.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The number of "infallible" cures for rheumatism, says the Boston Journal of Chemistry, that have been announced has become a matter of joke. Our readers have doubtless seen the amusing list of a hundred or so, of these specific, professional and non-professional, that has gone the rounds of the papers. Dr. Franz Heller has added one more to the catalogue, and that is ammonia, which he advocates enthusiastically in the *Medizinische Presse*, of Vienna. For several years he had been a sufferer from severe muscular rheumatism in the right shoulder; he had taken all the common anti-rheumatic remedies with but little alleviation, when he began to reason that in rheumatism, as in gout, there may be a uric acid diathesis, he thought that liquor ammonia, on account of its rapid volatilization, would be the remedy most readily absorbed, and the most prompt in action. He took one drop, diluted with water, and felt immediately a complete relief from the pain, which had lasted for ten hours, he was now able to move freely the arm which, an instant before, he could scarcely bear to have touched. The remedy, he claims, has proved a positive cure in all recent cases of muscular rheumatism which have fallen under his observation, and these have been many.

Chicken Thieves Caught.—This morning Mr. Patrick Clark, living about two miles north of town followed to the city some fellows who had robbed his hen-roost last night, and had done the same thing two or three times before. The fellows were Bob Winston, a colored gentleman, and William Carrier, whom southern darkies would call "white trash." He followed

Carrier to the cellar of the First M. E. Church, where he was found perched on the wood-pile. He was soon dislodged from his roost by the officer Brockway and Young, and placed in safe keeping, while the darky was hunted, who was soon overhauled and taken into custody by the officer. Both were taken before Justice

Hughes, where Carrier waived an examination, but Bob demanded a hearing.

They were held to bail in the sum of one hundred dollars each, in default of which they were committed to jail.

Storekeeper for Rent on Prairie st., in Miller's block. Enquire at feb-dif. *Closes & Giswold's*.

Apples, beans, stoneware and flour, at Kinney's warehouse. 16 dif.

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CLEVELAND, April 1.—The Plaindealer's special from Akron, Ohio, says the United States Express Company's office there was robbed last night of a large sum of money. The clerk and messenger sleep in the building, but the key was taken from their clothes, while asleep, during the night, and the safe was opened. The robbers carried off \$12,000 cash, and several sealed bags of money. Total loss is believed to be \$25,000 to \$30,000.

ABEL & LECH have just received a full line of Lambrequin materials, consisting of repta, terries, tapestry, cretons, tassels, fringes, gimp, etc., of the finest make. They also have a designer of decoration and drapery, from Saint Louis, and give their special attention to jobs in the above line. Citizens of Decatur and vicinity will do well to call and leave their orders for these goods.

31-32 1/2 east 21st.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The special committee on whisky frauds, yesterday, examined Col. Dyer. The examination lasted three hours and was exhaustive. It was, however, rather disappointing to the committee, as Mr. Dyer now seems to think all the suspicions he frankly admits he at one time entertained of everybody at Washington, except Secretary Bristow, and Solicitor Wilson, were groundless. The testimony taken by the grand jury was given to defense by a juror named Fox, one of the two who afterward came here and gave the testimony away, getting, in some way, his son appointed to some office. Colonel Dyer left for St. Louis last evening. Mr. Knott informed him that he would be needed again in a week or ten days

Job lot Hamburg Edgings, just received by LINN & SCRUGGS. March 28 dif.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

AT THEO A. GEHRMAN'S

To Mechanics and Workingmen

Generally

500 pairs jeans pants, in all colors and

grades, of the most substantial materials,

and guaranteed to fit, at astonishingly

low figures, just received at B. SCHAFF's

clothing house. [Dec 10-dif]

For Sale or Rent—A ten acre farm,

having a house of five rooms, well, cistern, a hundred fruit trees, and other

improvements. For particulars inquire of

Mrs. N. W. COLEMAN,

Mar 11 d&w 38 Mason street.

Pike, the Jeweler, keeps the best

Spectacles in the city, and sells them at

a reasonable price. [Sept 1-dif]

Just Received—A complete assort-

ment of spring cassimères, cloths and

suitings, also our spring fashions. We

are prepared to do work in the

most skillful manner.

Feb. 16-dif LINN & SCRUGGS.

V. Barber & Co. are determined not

to be outdone in the extent and variety

of their stock of boots and shoes, or in

the prices at which they sell. They

purchase direct from the manufacturers,

and can, therefore, sell at bottom

figures. They are now in receipt of all

the spring styles, and can meet the

wants of the public in every branch of

their trade.

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